



The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 418.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
80 per cent.
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gasaliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

**ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.**
HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOS'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE, 150
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

**NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts
of the world.

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... £400,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE..... £200,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... £125,235.56

**TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....** £688,235.56

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. Lucas, Esq., Wm. Mervin, Esq.,
A. J. M. Inverarity, Esq., G. H. Wheler, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.**

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [437]

NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agents.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**

CAPITAL TAELS 500,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND..... \$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAY, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 1 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

FOR SALE.

PRICE \$1,000 ONLY.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE
in MACAO, comprising BUNGALOW,
with spacious Flower and Vegetable GAR-
DEN, occupying a cool and healthy situation
and commanding a magnificent view. Excellent
spring water, and sea bathing only a few yards
distant.

For Particulars, apply to
NEVES & SOUZA,
Pharmacia Lisbonense,
Macao.

Macao, 12th April, 1883. [353]

Amusements.

**THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.**

**TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 2nd June.**

**"ARCHER'S SURPRISE
PARTY."**

MISS LILLY DEVERE.
The Charming Versatile Actress, Premier
Burlesque and Danseuse Artist.

PROFESSOR HECTOR LACIE.
The Premier Ventiloquist of the World in his
Humorous Entertainment Entitled

"BEGONE DULL CARE."
INTRODUCING HIS WOODEN HEADED FAMILY
(FIVE IN NUMBER).

Mr. J. J. ARCHER
IN HIS OIL OF NOVELTIES.

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
COMMENCING AT THREE O'CLOCK.

For which a Special Programme has been
Arranged.

EVENING PERFORMANCE
AT NINE O'CLOCK.

Box Plan open at the store of Messrs. KELLY
& WALSH where Seats can be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.00.
Pit.....\$1.00.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [417]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. JEHN ROSSETT is AUTHORIZED
to Sign Our Name per procuration from
this date.

J. ULLMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [339]

NOTICE.

MR. CARL F. STIEBEL will hold Our
Power of Attorney and Sign the Name
of Our Firm from this date.

DEETJEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [416]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)
with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-
mediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel. [18]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot
20, now roofed in and nearly completed,
the property of Mr. J. EUSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to
BIRD & PALMER.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [397]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root, the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
find it NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-
perties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,
VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [321]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS
COKE
IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.
COAL TARI IN BARRELS.
CHOY CHEW,
230, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [454]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST LANDED.

CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORAL, CAPORAL, FULL CAPORAL, STRAIGHT CUT, SULTANA with
ENAMELLED MOUTHPIECE.
NEW CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

THE NEW PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS
OF MRS. LANOTRY, COLORED AND UNCOLORED.

NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY
NEW GERMAN LIBRARY.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.

GEMS OF THE DANCE.
WALDTEUFEL'S ALBUM.

NEW ENGINEERING BOOKS, AND A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN NOVELTIES
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

NEW GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENFINLAS" & OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN PRINTED SATEENS.

PLAIN SATEENS ALL COLORS.

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

SPECIAL LINE OF NUNS' VEILING,
AT 45 CENTS PER YARD, ALL COLORS.

CHILDRENS' WASHING SUN HATS and BONNETS.

CHILDRENS' FANCY SUMMER BONNETS and HATS
of the most Fashionable Description.

LACE GOODS IN FISHUS, COLLARS, and COLLARETTES.

CHILDRENS' WHITE MUSLIN and EMBROIDERED DRESSES.

INFANTS' ROBES.

UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES.
&c., &c., &c.

ROSE & CO.
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [360]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.

NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.

SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.

GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.

WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.

MULL CORD MUSLINS.

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW PATTERNS in POMPADOUR SATEENS.

Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.

FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.

Specialties in ZEPHYR CHECKS.

CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.

SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.

Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.

Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.

A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.

OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.

INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [249]

KELLY & WALSH'S

SELECTED LIST OF CHEAP AND

LIGHT LITERATURE.

25 CENTS EACH.

John Inglesant.....J. H. Shorthouse.....Wm. Black

The Interpreter.....Whyte Melville.....Shandon Bells.....Wm. Black

An Old Fogey.....Max Adler.....An Ocean Free Lance.....W. Clark Russell

So they were Married.....Besant and Rice.....Early History of Charles James Fox.....Miss Braddon

Harry Jocelyn.....Mrs. Oliphant.....Paul and Virginia.....240 Illustrations.

For her dear Sake.....Mary Cecil Hay.....An old Maid's Diary.....Lady Brassey

Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle.....James Payn.....Voyage in the Sunbeam.....Lady Brassey

It was a lower and his lass.....Mrs. Oliphant.....A Ride to Khiva.....Captain Burnaby

The Wreck of the "Grovenor".....W. C. Russell.....Masterman Ready.....Captain Marryat

To Day in America.....Joseph Hatton.....Realities of Irish Life.....W. Stuart Trench

The Fatal Boots.....W. M. Thackeray.....Romance of the 19th Century.....W. H. Mallock

Bab Ballads.....W. S. Gilbert.....Less black than we're painted.....W. J. Payn

A Christmas Carol.....Chas. Dickens.....The Black Robe.....W. Collins

The At Eleonora.....A. E. Miles.....A Hero of the Pen.....E. Werner

Selected Essays of Thomas Carlyle.....David Christie Murray.....Coals of Fire.....W. H. Mallock

Readings of Charles Dickens, arranged by himself.....Illustrated.....Poor Miss Finch.....W. Collins

Don Quixote (2 parts).....Illustrated.....Hard Cash.....Chas. Reade

Gulliver's Travels.....Illustrated.....Connygny.....Disraeli

Ministering Children.....Mrs. Charlesworth.....Witch Stories.....Mrs. Lynn Linton

Random Shots.....Mrs. Charlesworth.....The Pirate.....Sir Walter Scott

Miss Slummers in search of a Husband.....George MacDonald.....The Blunders of a Bashful Man.....

For Cash only.....Jas. Fays.....

VIOLIN MUSIC WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT.

Home Sweet Home.....Henry Farmer.....The Keel Row.....Henry Farmer

Last Rose of Summer.....do.....Swiss Air and Gentle Zittella.....do

Blue Bells of Scotland.....do.....Sounds of Joyful (Sonnambula).....do

Life let us Cherish.....do.....Les Cloches de Cornouille.....do

Hope told a flattering tale.....do.....The Minister Boy.....G. Jacob

The Harp that once.....do.....

A LARGE SELECTION OF OPERATIC GEMS, CLASSICAL AND DANCE MUSIC
ARRANGED FOR THE VIOLIN AND PIANO.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [560]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 14 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

**HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD WANCHAI.**
REGON FINE SPARS AND LUMBER
AWAY ON HAND.
L. MALORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1881. [450]

Consignees.

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.**

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"OCEANIC."
are hereby notified that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk in the Company's
Godowns at Wanchi, from whence delivery may
be obtained, on Countersignature of Bills of
Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd
proximo, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [1]

Intimations.

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY
per cent. upon Contributions for the year
1882 has this day been DECLARED.

WARRANTS may be had on Application at
the Office of the Society on and after the 21st
instant.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 12th
day of June, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK, in the
AFTERNOON, when Resolutions will be proposed
for the Subdivision of Shares and the Increase
of Capital, and for such Amendments, and Addi-
tions to the Articles of Association as may be
necessary for that purpose; also for Amendments
and Additions to the Existing Articles of Association
making provision as to Transfer and Trans-
mission, Cancellation and Reallotment of Shares,
Meeting of Shareholders, voting power of Share-
holders, Investment of Funds, Constitution of
Board of Directors, Appointment and Powers of
Agents and Committees, and Interim Division of
Profits.

A Copy of the Proposed Resolutions can be
seen by any Shareholder at the Company's offices
in Victoria before the date appointed for the
holding of the said Meeting.

Should the Resolutions be passed by the re-
quired majority they will be submitted for con-
firmation as Special Resolutions to a Second
Extraordinary Meeting which will be subse-
quently convened.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1883. [398]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.
45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 188

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW. [3]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

THE annexation of New Guinea by the Queensland Premier is, according to the Sydney Bulletin, the most remarkable event which has occurred on the other side of the equator during the last score of years, if the war between Chili and Peru be excepted. Sir Thomas M'ILWAITH has created a precedent for himself, a course which is said to be an attribute of great men. Never before has the Premier of a dependency assumed a title to annex. That has been an exercise of dominion which even Imperial authority has used with hesitation. Sir Thomas has coolly forced the hand of Mr. GLADSTONE. A weaker man would have commenced to work up an agitation; would have moved his local legislature to vote solemn addresses to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and would have supplicated the Governments of the other colonies to lend, by similar addresses, their moral support to his project. By this plan the whole affair would have dragged on for years. The Imperial Minister would have a hundred other things to occupy his attention, and would have been little inclined to run his party into any risk, such as a reopening of the much-vexed question of annexation would have exposed it to, in the Parliament of Great Britain. It is well known that the Manchester school of politicians regard further acquisitions of territory by Great Britain with strong disapproval, and that party is potent in Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet. The only likely result of a movement so conducted would have been to advertise New Guinea as "unclaimed property," and to stir up some foreign Power to take advantage of the delays and vacillations of the British Government. Had such a course been pursued, it would in all likelihood have been the Italian, the Dutch, or the German flag which would have been the first to wave over New Guinea in token of annexation.

But Sir Thomas M'ILWAITH has spoken face to face with Secretaries of State, and it is an open secret that familiarity has had to his mind its proverbial effect. He was not smitten with awe. Earl KIMBERLEY, ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, he held very cheap—as an old womanly sort of creature, not favoured by nature with a surplusage of intelligence, and not particularly well informed even with respect to the dependencies which are, officially, his special charge. In fact, Sir Thomas had measured himself with the grand old men and grand old women who fill historically splendid posts in the Imperial Government, and had reckoned them as being made of very ordinary clay, after all. In this respect he probably made no error. It is extremely doubtful whether there are half a dozen of the men whose names resound through the Empire who could meet Sir Thomas M'ILWAITH on even terms as statesmen. It is not an Earl KIMBERLEY or a Lord GRANVILLE who, had he been born the son of an Ayrshire plumbler, could have forced his way into a position enabling him to add a province to the dominions of the Queen of England, and to grasp by a *tour de force* the powers which a Secretary of State, and even the Premier of Great Britain, would have faltered before assuming. It has cost Mr. GLADSTONE a war and a scandalous sacrifice of principle, and the country a sum of several millions, to annex Egypt. Sir Thomas M'ILWAITH coolly appropriates New Guinea—a territory which in a century may be worth far more than Egypt—without expending a thousand sovereigns, sacrificing any principle, or creating any scandal whatever. If annexation be just-

ifiable at all, the exploit of the Queensland Premier is assuredly far more decent and creditable than that of the English Premier. We assume that Egypt is virtually annexed. No disinterested observer can attach any importance to the vacillating talk about relinquishing that conquest and withdrawing our troops at some vaguely indefinite future date.

But while granting that Sir Thomas M'ILWAITH has accomplished his coup with the audacity, decision, and dexterity which belong to genius, we are not prepared lightly to admit that the feat has been a desirable one. That it is a popular one must be conceded. The Governments of New South Wales of Victoria, and of South Australia, have, with a promptitude which seems to indicate enthusiasm, officially endorsed with their approval the remarkable proceeding of the Queensland Premier. The appropriation of New Guinea is probably as popular among the people of Australia as it is with the Governments. It tickles the national self-esteem. And in a modified degree the people of Great Britain are likely to be similarly affected.

There is little likelihood, therefore, that what has been done will be undone. The politicians of the old country are, judging by the tenor of cable advices, considerably staggered by the masterful fashion in which the Premier of a mere dependency has committed the Empire to a step unauthorised and scarcely premeditated by them. It is more than likely that they may feel somewhat affronted to have been tried to Sir Thomas M'ILWAITH'S chariot-wheels in the peremptory fashion he has adopted. But they must feel that they have been cornered. To haul down the flag which has been so demonstratively hoisted, would involve a necessity for declaring in the face of the world a policy which might have in the future large and very inconvenient consequences. Such a course would be equivalent to a declaration that the Empire had reached its limits, and that the days of territorial acquisition are gone by for ever. To arrive at such a decision would demand quite as much deliberation as would have been required for concluding to authorise the annexation, had it been urged in the ordinary tedious fashion. Moreover, the expressions of chagrin and disappointment which the announcement of the annexation, by Queensland on behalf of Great Britain, have elicited from Italy and other Powers, afford evidence that the lowering of the Union Jack from its flagstaff in New Guinea would be but the signal for the hoisting of the Italian, or other ensign. The most probable outcome of the mortification and resentment of Imperial Ministers at being tricked into playing the game of a Colonial Premier, will be that a course already hinted at in the cablegrams will be attempted. The flag hoisted by order of Sir Thomas M'ILWAITH will not be hauled down, but a slap in the face will be administered to that too forward Colonial, by constituting New Guinea a Crown colony, and thus removing it from the management and control of the too audacious Australian. But even if this course be attempted, it is questionable whether it can be successfully carried out. Sir Thomas M'ILWAITH does not generally lead off in a game of this kind, unless he holds a strong hand, and has trump cards in reserve. He is quite capable of claiming to hold by the rigour of the Constitutional game, and of resisting in a legitimate, but none the less effectual, way any attempt to snatch from him the stakes for which he has played.

Still, granting all this; the character of his feat remains to be considered. The responsibility of appropriating and colonising so vast a territory as Southern New Guinea, is enormous. The country is no unpeopled waste. It is populated pretty thickly by a native race of singular characteristics, who will have to be dealt with. The contact between these aborigines and white settlers will be precipitated by the annexation, and a mutual *modus vivendi* will have to be discovered and reduced to practice. The moral sense of the British people is too highly cultivated now-a-days for former methods to be tolerated. The rifles will not be admissible to solve the problem off hand. The difficulties ahead are enormous, and he would be a sanguine man who would pretend to predict the precise forms which these difficulties will take.

When one looks around for justification of the Queensland Premier's action, there is considerable embarrassment. The Earl of DUNBAR has officially declared that Her Majesty's Government have no information leading them to believe that any foreign Power contemplated stealing a march on Great Britain and anticipating our own country in the annexation just accomplished. Still, it was always possible that Italy, Germany, Holland, or even Spain might have produced a M'ILWAITH at any moment, and that New Guinea might have suddenly been appropriated as an appendage of any one of these countries. Holland has already assumed possession of the Northern half of the

Island. The Dutch might have formally appropriated the other half at a day's notice. Spain is close at hand, in the Philippines.

The question has therefore to be considered whether it would have been desirable, or even tolerable, that any of these Nations should have established a colony in the immediate neighbourhood of the Australian continent? National sentiment will answer in the negative. But national sentiment is not necessarily reason. The vicinity of a settlement of any other European people would have its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The Dutch, for instance, are good neighbours, and expert managers of native races. But, on the other hand, the example originally set by England in Australia itself of inaugurating settlement by the creation of a penal establishment has been imitated on several occasions, and might be repeated in New Guinea. This, as the case of New Caledonia has taught us, would have been a real injury to us. And this furnishes the most potent argument in favour of annexation. To the contention that it would never do to permit a foreign Power to effect a lodgment so near our settlement, we attach no importance whatever. We must have neighbours on some side, far or near unless it be conceived that it is the mission and destiny of Britons to annex the whole globe. And if it be desirable to be separated from neighbours as widely as possible, it is a preposterous thing to cross the Straits and plant ourselves alongside of them, as has been done by annexing half of an island of which the remainder is already held by a foreign Power. We do not thus widen the interval—we narrow it, we abolish it altogether. In lieu of remaining secluded in a sea-girt continent, we advance till merely an imaginary political line constitutes our frontier. Politically regarded, therefore, the annexation of New Guinea seems a mistake. It remains to be seen whether commercial considerations constitute a sufficient justification.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 31st.

OUR LATEST GENERAL.

It is positively stated that the Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the command at Meccut.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We note the arrival of Colonel Pennell, C.B., of "The Buffs," by the French mail steamer *Andaluz*.

A REGULAR Lodge of Zealand, No. 325, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 5th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

WE are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., that the Union Line steamer *Emphraus* will call at Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, and may be expected to arrive here on the 7th instant.

LEUNG AWAI, a hawker, was brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of hawking congee without a license, and causing a nuisance at Cross-street yesterday. Michael James Adams, Inspector of nuisances, stated that at 4 p.m., yesterday he saw the defendant with a congee stall in Nallan Lane. The defendant was hawking congee without a license. The place in the neighborhood of the stall was in a filthy state. He cautioned him some time ago about the necessity of procuring a license. The hawker was 50 cents, which heanted up, and advised to take out the necessary document.

A CORRESPONDENT kindly points out that the gallant commander of the French troops who met his death in the sortie from Hanoi on the 19th ulto, is erroneously described in our report of yesterday as Colonel Instead of Commandant Riviere. The error's ours. The proper title of the unfortunate officer, who, we may state, belonged to the French navy, was Commandant, and his position in Tonquin was something akin to that held here by Commodore Cumming, with the addition that he was in supreme command in Hanoi over the military as well as the naval forces. As already stated Admiral Meyer has succeeded Commandant Riviere as commander-in-chief.

TSANG TUNG ON, U A'wai, and Wong Ahuk, unemployed servants, were charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of stealing from Mrs. M. Creland's residence, Room, No. 16 Victoria Barracks, property to the value of \$24, yesterday. Margaret Creland stated that she is the wife of a color-sergeant of "The Buffs." Although she had her things at the room mentioned, she lives at the North Barracks near the Murray Wharf. The key of the room had been in the possession of the wife of one of the other sergeants since Thursday last. The boy came to her with the key last Tuesday and informed her of the robbery, so she at once repaired to the Victoria Barracks and opened the room door. Everything appeared to have been ransacked, and the contents of her boxes lay in a confused state on the floor. Several articles of clothing were missing and also two China teapots. The window and door appeared untouched. The first defendant had been in her employ till last Saturday, when he was discharged. The other defendants she does not know. After a deal of evidence from Mrs. Heams, Miss Mary Longbottom, a girl 2 years of age, and Detective Bullin, his Worship remanded the case till Thursday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

JOHN WORTH, of England, a seaman on board the American ship *Great Admiral*, faced Mr. Wodehouse this morning to answer the charge of deserting from his ship yesterday. Worth admitted the charge and his Worship ordered the deserter seaman to be sent back to his ship.

WE (*Amoy Gazette*) understand that Captain J. Farrow resumed charge of the Revenue Cruiser *Ling Fing* on the 27th instant Vice Captain E. Cocker who has been appointed Coast Inspector for the Southern Light-houses, and we have much pleasure in congratulating Captain Cocker on his promotion.

BRAVO, Sir George! The abolition of "Agenda" is a feather in your cap. This semi-barbarous word was never heard of in Hongkong until Mr. Marsh and the rest of Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's "able men" assumed the reins of government. *Agenda*! laugh it smells of a pettifogging lawyer's office, and cheese and bread luncheons.

NG ALUK, a vehicle driver, was charged before Mr. Wodehouse with being on the wrong side of the road and damaging a chair and a lamp. The Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, was complainant. John Lyons P.C. No. 3, stated that he was on duty yesterday in Queen's Road East. He saw the defendant going westward with his two-wheeler. The driver was moving on the wrong side of the road. He instructed the "riches" man to keep to the left, but on turning his back the Celestial went on the wrong side of the road when he collided with the hon. gentleman's chair and broke it. Mr. Ng Aluk was fined 50 cents, but as he could not ante up that sum he retired into the Model Establishment for a couple of days' rest.

WRITING on the subject of railway communication to the East and Far East Mr. Petherick says in the *Colonies and India*—The route, which I have studied for some years, is by way of Central Asia to the western borders of the Chinese Empire, thence descending the valley of the Brahmaputra through Assam, with branches to (1) Calcutta, (2) Saigon, and (3) Canton. By the route through Central Asia travellers will always be passing through a mild climate and clear atmosphere, while the after-voyage from Saigon, or from Singapore, will be through the Eastern Archipelago, surrounded by beautiful scenery, in one of the most delightful parts of the world, famed by the spicy breezes which the latest enters live and where, in the words of the Laureate, "it is always afternoon." More than a third of this line is already constructed, and a further section is in progress. The middle section would be partly along the old caravan route traversed by Marco Polo and the merchants of the Middle Ages. Calcutta would be within eight or nine days of London, Hongkong and Saigon would be reached in the same time (though so much farther from the proposed terminus of the Euphrates route). Japan and Australia would be only a week farther off; Melbourne and Sydney, when the overland Australian line was completed, could be reached within nineteen days, much shorter time than by either of Mr. Campbell's suggested routes. The recommendations for the Central Asian route are—that it is a world's route: England, France, Germany, Russia, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, are all interested in it. It passes not through comparatively unpopulated districts like the Euphrates Valley and Syrian desert, but through the most productive parts of the world, and opens up a highway to four hundred millions of people. It would carry us nearer to Japan and Australia (not requiring several changes which the Euphrates Valley line involves), one change only taking travellers for those countries, or, if *via* Australia, three for passengers to New Zealand.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Recreation Club was held in the Club Gymnasium yesterday evening when there was a good number of members present. Mr. T. Jackson, the Chairman of the Committee, presiding. The balance sheet for the year was presented and showed a balance in hand of \$1,994.78; the balance last year was \$873.96. The Chairman stated that the financial affairs of the club were in a very flourishing condition, and also that the theatre and bathhouse were in a satisfactory state and proposed that the accounts be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Jackson was unanimously re-appointed chairman of the committee. The Chairman alluded to the loss the Club has sustained by Dr. Clouth leaving the colony; as that gentleman had always taken a hearty interest in the Club, and no one worked harder for its welfare. He hoped the German community would find another representative to fill his place. Messrs. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, and H. R. Coombs were re-elected treasurer and secretary, respectively, and Messrs. Tripp and Lieut. Holmes were re-elected members of committee. Mr. Beatt being absent from the colony, it was necessary to fill his place with another man, and three new members were elected, *viz.*, Messrs. Kuluan, Isaac Hughes, and R. K. Leigh. Mr. Tripp strongly advocated making two classes of rowers so that green hands should not knock the slightly made race boats about; he said there should be an *A* and *B* class, and men should only be admitted among the former class when they could safely be trusted with a racing boat. He also condemned the practice some members indulged in of taking boats out for a whole afternoon. The boats were for practice, and if members wanted to do that kind of thing, they must keep private boats. Mr. G. D. Böning suggested that something should be done to the Gymnasium, especially to the floor, which was very hard and unfit for the place even with the use of mattresses. Rice husks had been used in Germany with very satisfactory results, and he recommended that the Gymnasium should have its floor laid about two feet thick with this material, which could be bought at from 50 to 70 cents a picul, so that the cost would be very slight. Mr. Lockhart said he was glad to find a member who took an interest in the Gymnasium, and he proposed that Mr. Böning should be added to the committee, especially to look after the Gymnasium. Mr. Tripp seconded, and the motion was carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* communicates the following intelligence.

Some trouble has again arisen on the Russo-Chinese frontier, in consequence of the impossibility of preventing the continual border raids of the population on both sides of the frontier. The Russians, it appears, have advanced five or six miles further into Chinese territory than they have any right to go according to the Kuldja Treaty, and negotiations have already been opened at Peking to induce the Chinese to accept this important frontier line in order that peace and security may be insured to the subjects of both countries. The Russians have discovered that the frontier line agreed to in the last treaty is not a thoroughly "scientific" one somewhere in the north-east of

the actual province of Kuldja; and they think that they would be better able to keep order since the Chinese are unable or unwilling to do so, by advancing their Cossack pickets a few more versts into China. It is not likely, however, that the Chinese Government will agree to this rectification of the frontier, unless very forcibly persuaded to do so. A telegram from Zaisan states that the Cossacks have been reinforced, and also that large orders for flour from the Chinese Amban have been refused by order of the Russian authorities. Trade generally at Tschugatchak, the frontier town, has been almost killed in consequence of the difficulties encountered by the Russian and Tartar merchants in getting the Chinese paper credit notes paid in silver. The Amban, or Chinese Chief of the Tschugatchak district, established this paper currency for the sole benefit of the Russians, on the ground of an insufficiency of silver coinage, and now the Russians are having their paper notes slowly taken up by instalments in return for a silver coin, which, although worth more than the paper, is also of rather doubtful value. But the strained relations between the traders are not so serious as the open hostility between the military elements of the two countries. The Cossacks and the undisciplined Chinese soldiery have frequently come to blows, and hand-to-hand fighting, hand-killed and wounded on both sides, and the Cossacks have more than once pursued the Celestials up to the very walls of their fortifications.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The ball announced to be held at Government House in honour of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday on May 24th, and which was postponed owing to the severe indisposition of Lady Bowen, was held last night under most auspicious circumstances. It was a clear starlight night, with a cool breeze blowing, which made dancing in the somewhat limited space afforded by the Government House drawing room at least endurable. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Bowen had made every possible preparation to suitably entertain the numerous members of the community. The spacious grounds on both sides of the gubernatorial residence were most tastefully illuminated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns, numerous comfortable seats were placed at suitable places on the pathway, and the general arrangements had evidently been planned for the especial comfort of the large number of guests who responded to Sir George and Lady Bowen's invitation. At the entrance gate order was admirably kept by a detachment of the police and close to the porchway of Government House a guard of honour of "The Grand Old Buffs" was drawn up to receive the guests in regal style. His Excellency the Governor with Lady and Miss Bowen, and attended by Lieutenant Vyvyan, his *ad-à-camp*, was stationed in the entrance hall where he accorded a cordial and most courteous reception to his visitors. The attendance was one of the largest we have ever seen at an official ball in Hongkong, and amongst other distinguished personages we observed Monsieur de la Roche, the French Minister who has lately been transferred from Tokio to Peking, Senior Tomaso da Rosa, Governor of Macao, Admiral Pierce Crosby, of the United States Navy, who was accompanied by Mrs. Pierce Crosby, General Sargent, C.B., (with Mrs. and the Misses Sargent) Commodore Cumming, R.N., Chief Justice Sir George Phillippo, Mr. H. Marsh, C.B. (who was accompanied by Mrs. Marsh), the Hon. P. Ryrie, M.L.C., the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson, M.L.C., Mr. E. L. O'Malley, (Attorney-General), Dr. Stewart, (Registrar-General), Mr. Justice Russell, the honourable the Surveyor General (Mr. John MacNelle Price), Mr. A. Lister (Postmaster General and Colonial Treasurer), Bishop Burdon, Mr. W. Reiners, Consul for Russia and Austria-Hungary, Monsieur Leon Dejardin, (Consul for France) and Madame Dejardin, Colonel J. S. Mosby, Consul for the United States, Mr. D. Mure, Consul for Italy, Mr. R. Buchman, Consul for the Netherlands, Mr. F. H. Slaghek, Consul for Belgium, Mr. Von Mollendorff, Vice-Consul for the German Empire, Mr. Jose Loureiro, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. A. Mancarini, Consul for Spain, Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul for Brazil, Mr. John Grant Smith, Consul for Peru, Mr. G. Hirabe, Acting Consul for Japan, Dr. and Mrs. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Ackroyd, Captain W. M. Deane, a large number of naval and military officers, and most of the leading residents of the colony, including many of our Chinese, Portuguese, and Indian fellow citizens.

Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock and was carried on with great spirit until close upon midnight when an adjournment was made for supper, which was served in splendid style in the spacious dining room. After justice had been done to the good things provided, His Excellency the Governor rose amidst loud cheers and said—Ladies and Gentlemen—I shall propose only one toast to-night. It is of course, the health of the illustrious Lady, whose birthday we celebrate this evening—our beloved Sovereign the Queen. It has been said that, as the hours circle round the globe on the Birthday of our Queen, there is not one hour in the four and twenty in which her health is not proposed in some province of that British Empire "on which the sun never sets," or in some fortress or ship of war in which the flag of our country floats proudly over loyal and gallant hearts. Of all the provinces of the Empire, I have none so proud as the Empire of the East, and I have no doubt that the illustrious Lady, who is the heart and soul of the Empire, will be the first to propose to-night the health of the Queen. And with great praise and marvel of the Anglo-Saxon race, there is none in which the Queen's health is drunk with more loyal enthusiasm than in these great colonies of Australasia, over three of which I presided during the 20 best years of my life. I hope that this evening this grand example will be followed by this City of Victoria, in which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer her own name.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am proud and happy to find myself surrounded to-night not only by my own fellow-countrymen, Major General Sargent, Commodore Cumming, and the Officers of the Naval and Military and Civil Services, and by the chief families of the Colony; but also by the resident Consuls of Foreign Powers. Above all, I am proud to welcome three distinguished representatives of friendly and allied nations, the Minister of France in China, Mr. de la Roche, the Governor of the neighbouring Portuguese Colony of Macao, Major da Rosa, and last, but certainly not least, my gallant friend, Admiral Crosby, a worthy representative of the great American Commonwealth, which is the youngest, but already the most numerous branch of the Anglo-Saxon race; and in which the Queen is held in as high respect as in England itself.

Ladies and Gentlemen, without further preface, I give you—
The Queen, God Save Her!
The toast was warmly responded to by the band playing the National Anthem, and in response to a call from His Excellency three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. A move was shortly afterwards made to the ball room where dancing was kept up with unflagging zeal until an early hour this morning.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon, at which the following members were present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Phillippo (Chief Justice), Mr. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. L. O'Malley (Attorney-General), Mr. Alfred Lister (Colonial Treasurer), Dr. Stewart (Registrar-General), Mr. J. M. Price (Surveyor-General), and Messrs. F. Ryrie and F. Bulkeley Johnson (unofficial members).

THE TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Council went into committee and resumed consideration of the clauses which had been left over from the previous meeting. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Johnson and Ryrie, and the Chief Justice, Attorney-General and Surveyor-General took part, one of the clauses was slightly amended and the others passed as they stood. On the motion of Mr. Bulkeley Johnson, seconded by Mr. F. Ryrie, the bill was passed without opposition.

THE ORDER AND CLEANLINESS BILL.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of this bill, but as the Registrar General expressed a desire to consult with the Chinese about this measure which so closely concerned their interests, it was agreed to postpone further consideration of the bill until next meeting.

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General—I have to move that this Bill be read a second time. It was introduced some weeks ago, and I believe it is the desire of the medical profession generally, a reasonable desire under the circumstances, that it should be proceeded with without delay. It is my intention in committee to suggest one or two amendments, and it would perhaps be convenient now to explain what those amendments are. The 11th and 12th sections provide for the obtaining of registration by the submission of certain documentary evidence to the Colonial Secretary, and section 13, to the Medical Board, under the circumstances I think it would be more convenient if the Medical Board were substituted for the Colonial Secretary in sections 11 and 12. There will be an appeal in all cases, as provided by the Ordinance, to the Governor in Council, if any person applying shall not be satisfied with the decision of the Medical Board.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee.

In section 1, July 1st was inserted as the date of the commencement of the Ordinance.

Section 2, which provided that the Ordinance should not apply to Chinese practitioners confining their practice exclusively to Chinese patients, was referred to by the Colonial Treasurer who moved that the words "confining their practice exclusively to Chinese patients" be omitted. He pointed out that there was a very large class of the poorer Portuguese who were attended almost entirely by Chinese doctors, who received very small sums for such attendance. The prescription cost a few cents, and they paid a few cents more for the material, which they made up themselves. It would therefore be a distinct hardship to these people to take away from them the only available medical attendance they had. Without having the wholesale horror of Chinese doctors which some people had, he thought no one would go to a Chinese doctor who could get a better one, still less were many who could not afford to do so, and in the town of Tokio to Peking, Senior Tomaso da Rosa, Governor of Macao, Admiral Pierce Crosby, of the United States Navy, who was accompanied by Mrs. Pierce Crosby, General Sargent, C.B., (with Mrs. and the Misses Sargent) Commodore Cumming, R.N., Chief Justice Sir George Phillippo, Mr. H. Marsh, C.B. (who was accompanied by Mrs. Marsh), the Hon. P. Ryrie, M.L.C., the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson, M.L.C., Mr. E. L. O'Malley, (Attorney-General), Dr. Stewart, (Registrar-General), Mr. Justice Russell, the honourable the Surveyor General (Mr. John MacNelle Price), Mr. A. Lister (Postmaster General and Colonial Treasurer), Bishop Burdon, Mr. W. Reiners, Consul for Russia and Austria-Hungary, Monsieur Leon Dejardin, (Consul for France) and Madame Dejardin, Colonel J. S. Mosby, Consul for the United States, Mr. D. Mure, Consul for Italy, Mr. R. Buchman, Consul for the Netherlands, Mr. F. H. Slaghek, Consul for Belgium, Mr. Von Mollendorff, Vice-Consul for the German Empire, Mr. Jose Loureiro, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. A. Mancarini, Consul for Spain, Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul for Brazil, Mr. John Grant Smith, Consul for Peru, Mr. G. Hirabe, Acting Consul for Japan, Dr. and Mrs. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Ackroyd, Captain W. M. Deane, a large number of naval and military officers, and most of the leading residents of the colony, including many of our Chinese, Portuguese, and Indian fellow citizens.

His Excellency—I can give my testimony to the contrary. There are several Chinese doctors in Australia, and some who men prefer them to European doctors. One very rich man told me a Chinese doctor saved his life after all the white doctors had given him case up.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson—I think Chinese doctors should be altogether exempted from the operation of this bill. I do not see why I should not apply to a Chinese doctor if I like.

His Excellency—Like the eminent Australian I spoke of.

Mr. Johnson—I think the principle of *caveat emptor* applies in such cases as this.

Mr. F. Ryrie—I second the amendment, as I think the section as it stands would work great hardships.

The Attorney-General consenting, the clause was amended as proposed.

In regard to section 7, which provides that unregistered practitioners cannot recover charges, Mr. Johnson said he thought the public were entitled to so much protection as to enable them to know who of the medical practitioners were registered and who were not; then if they chose to apply to an unregistered practitioner they took their chance. That, however, in his opinion was all the protection the public were entitled to. The provision in the section now before the committee would be retrospective in its operation. He could conceive a case in which a medical practitioner had been here for years and might have required adequate experience to enable him to practice successfully, but who in the early days might not have the steps necessary to acquire the qualifications which the faculty at the present day supposed to be necessary, perhaps because they had a monopoly of them, and therefore he considered it was not right to make this ordinance retrospective in its effect. The difference between registration and non-registration would enable the public to judge adequately of the qualifications of the medical men they went to for advice. He would move that the Council take it into consideration, and he therefore thought an unregistered person ought not to be prosecuted from recovering fees.

The Attorney-General suggested that the question of the retrospective effect of the ordinance ought to be dealt with afterwards, by a clause being added providing that it should not be retrospective in its effect; if the Council thought fit.

A discussion then took place as to whether unregistered persons should recover fees without reference to the bearing of the question on persons who were practising.

The Chief Justice remarked that medical practitioners were not the only persons who were put under similar disqualifications to those contained in this ordinance. Whenever it had been thought necessary by the Government or was generally desired, that certain persons should be duly qualified, a similar provision was made. There were special provisions with regard to barristers and solicitors, and in some places with regard to commission agents, all of which were intended to encourage duly qualified men to come forward and establish themselves, so that those who had spent their time and money in properly qualifying themselves for certain professions should have some advantage over other people who had not done so. It seemed a very reasonable provision to apply to the medical practitioners, and he would move that the ordinance be amended so as to provide that it should not be retrospective in its effect.

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Mr. F. Ryrie pointed out that with regard to the bill generally, he had before us the example of the settlement of Shanghai, where there was a large foreign community, and where there was nothing of this kind, and it was a noteworthy and well-known fact, he had no desire to disparage the Hongkong medical men—that at this moment the most competent medical men in China were in Shanghai.

